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PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Special facilities to the poorer classes of people to secure sufficient supply of paddy straw.

READ—

Government Order No. 156-214—Dis. 9-23-6, dated the 10th January 1924, in regard to the supply of fodder from the channel tracts of the Mysore District, to the affected places in the Tumkur and Kolar Districts.

ORDER No. 284-95—D, DATED 18TH JANUARY 1924.

In paragraph 9 of the above order, Government directed that the paddy straw collected in the channel area should be sold at cost price including transport charges up to the Depots. It is necessary to ensure that the whole quantity is not taken up by rich people and that special facilities should be afforded to the poorer classes to secure a sufficient supply for their requirements. Government therefore direct that, in the case of raiyats who pay Kandayam of Rs. 100 and above, the full price including the cost of transport to the place of delivery, should be realised before actual delivery of the fodder. In the case of raiyats who pay Kandayam of Rs. 25 and below, the price need not be insisted to be paid on delivery, but may be treated as a Takavi Loan to be collected in two annual instalments. This concession, it is hoped, will encourage the poorer classes also to secure a supply of the fodder.

2. The Agricultural Department will decide the centres at which the fodder Depots should be opened in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts, and the Deputy Commissioners of these districts are requested to ascertain the quantities that may be required in such centres, and arrange for indents being sent by the Amildars to the Director of Agriculture. The Revenue Department will be responsible to see that fodder is supplied only to the proper persons and they should also keep proper accounts under the two systems of sales separately,—(1) sales for cash payments, and (2) sales in which the amounts are treated as Takavi Loans.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Department.

Relief of Distress.

READ—

Government Order No. 49—63, dated 26th December 1923, reviewing the measures for the relief of distress already adopted and sanctioning additional grants for the different classes of works.

2. Inspection Notes of the Dewan and the Second Member of Council, relating to their tours in the affected tracts.

ORDER No. 355-414—D, DATED 25TH JANUARY 1924.

In the order of 26th December 1923 read above, Government issued detailed instructions as regards the measures to be adopted for the relief of distress and sanctioned additional funds for the various classes of works. In the light of subsequent developments and the circumstances brought to notice as a result of the tours made by the Dewan and the Second Member of Council in the affected tracts of Kolar and Tumkur Districts, Government are pleased to issue the following further instructions in the matter:—

2. *Tank Restoration.*—In the Government Order of the 26th December 1923, Government observed that no tank restoration works—either major or minor,—need be undertaken for the present outside the budget programme. If, however, in any particular locality, suitable tank maintenance or village improvement works were not available and it was considered necessary to start restoration works to afford employment to the people, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation was requested to submit, in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner, proposals with detailed estimates for sanction. It is reported that the restoration of the minor tank at Thadi in the Maddagiri Taluk should be started immediately for affording employment to the people of Ittigedibbanahalli Hobli where other suitable works are not available. As this tank is situated close to this locality, Government direct that the work be taken up at once by the Public Works Department. A fourth of the cost, subject to the maximum prescribed under the Minor Tanks Restoration Regulation, should be recovered from the holders of lands below the tank. The programme of Tank Restoration Works called for in paragraph 4 of the Government Order of 26th December 1923, should be submitted by the Chief Engineer before the end of February next.

3. *Tank Maintenance Works.*—In the Government Order of 26th December 1923, Government directed that, as regards tank maintenance works in which the expenditure exceeded one year's assessment, the estimate should be submitted for the sanction of Government. It was, however, ordered that such works which in view of the urgency of the situation had already been started might be proceeded with, a list of such cases being submitted to Government before the 15th of January 1924. Up till now only the list from the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur has been received. It is observed that of the works which have already been started there, in 44 cases, the estimated amount is more than a year's assessment, the net liability of Government on this account being Rs. 34,417. From the weekly reports received from the Deputy Commissioner it does not appear that much progress has been made in the execution of these works. In carrying out these works care should be taken that only such works are taken up as can reasonably be completed before the end of the official year. If anywhere these works have not attracted labour, the works should be closed at once unless there is a fair likelihood of labour forthcoming in the near future. The main object to be kept in view is to see that works are not promiscuously started without reference to actual requirements, as that will only lead to the multiplication of incomplete works. Government further direct that as each tank work is completed and handed over to the Patel for future upkeep, a statement showing the names of the Khatedars under the tank, the total cost of maintenance work done, the portion recoverable from the raiyats and its apportionment among the khatedars should be prepared and placed on the record. The amount payable by each individual should be added to his Khate.

4. *D. P. W. Allotments.*—It is observed that a clear account is not maintained of the allotments for the different classes of works that have been placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, and that expenditure is being incurred

out of the imprests without reference to the allotments sanctioned. As this practice is likely to lead to considerable confusion in accounts, Government direct that both the Executive Engineers and D. P. W. Sub-Division Officers should keep clear accounts of the allotments for the different classes of works and adjust promptly the expenditure incurred out of imprest by debiting it to the proper heads against the available allotments, which must be communicated to Sub-Division Officers by the Executive Engineers.

5. *Village Improvement Works.*—In paragraph 5 of the Government Order of 26th December 1923, Government directed that the waiving of contribution should not be encouraged and that it should be sanctioned only in extreme cases in which the Revenue Commissioner considered a relaxation of the rules necessary. It is reported that the procedure of obtaining the Revenue Commissioner's orders to waive the contribution involves much delay and that consequently the commencement of works has in certain cases been greatly delayed. In regard to badly affected taluks Government will be pleased to consider the question of investing the Revenue Sub-Division Officers with the power to waive contribution in really deserving cases. The Sub-Division Officer of Maddagiri is hereby authorized to waive the contribution on account of Village Improvement Works in villages in Maddagiri if he is satisfied that the raiyats are unable to pay the contribution. He will exercise these powers subject to a total maximum amount of Rs. 500 for the present. These powers should not be exercised except in urgent cases. As regards the sanctioning of the Village Improvement Estimates, as the existing procedure under which the estimates are sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioners is found to lead to much delay, Government consider that Revenue Sub-Division Officers may be given the power of sanctioning estimates up to Rs. 100 in the affected areas. The Sub-Division Officer of Maddagiri is immediately invested with this power in regard to Maddagiri Taluk for the present. It is observed that payment of bills for Village Improvement Works has not been as prompt as it should be, and that in the Maddagiri Taluk the amount disbursed falls much short of the amount for which work has been done. Government therefore direct that the Amildars should see that payments are made more promptly in future.

6. *Irrigation Wells.*—In paragraph 11 of Government Order of 26th December 1923, Government sanctioned a small staff consisting of a Well Overseer with necessary tools and plant for affording assistance to the raiyats to repair the existing irrigation wells and sink new ones. Government desire to emphasize the importance of this work which should be developed to the maximum extent possible in the present season. Government are pleased to sanction an Overseer on a pay of Rs. 40 a month for the Maddagiri Taluk to prepare estimates for the wells to take measurements of work done and to enable the Amildar and Sub-Division Officer to determine the amounts to be sanctioned as loans and the payments to be disbursed from time to time.

7. *Loans.*—Government have already sanctioned a large allotment of Rs. 2,25,000 for Takavi, Land Improvement and Subsistence Loans in the affected districts. It is reported that the allotment given for the Maddagiri Taluk has been nearly exhausted and that a sum of about Rs. 50,000 more is required to meet the existing demand. From the statement received from the Revenue Commissioner on the 21st January 1924, it is seen that there is a sum of Rs. 72,000 still un-allotted out of the amounts sanctioned till now. It is therefore unnecessary to sanction any additional grants for loans. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to place a sum of Rs. 30,000 at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur for use in the Maddagiri Taluk. Loan applications pending should be carefully investigated and promptly disposed of.

8. *Gratuitous Relief.*—At present the expenditure on this account is met out of the imprests placed at the disposal of the Amildars of the affected taluks. A sum of Rs. 2,200 (Rs. 1,000 each to the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Tumkur Districts and Rs. 200 for Bangalore District) has been sanctioned out of the sum of one lakh of rupees sanctioned in the Government Order, dated 22nd November 1923. Government are pleased to sanction an imprest of Rs. 250 to the Sub-Division Officer of Maddagiri to enable him to make grants for gratuitous relief, the expenditure incurred by him being debited to the grant of 1,000 rupees already sanctioned for the Tumkur District.

9. *Relief to Weavers.*—It is reported that the weavers of Maddagiri stand in urgent need of relief and that the local Co-operative Society has come forward to afford them the required assistance, if Government give the Society necessary funds without interest. Government are pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 3,000 as loan to the Maddagiri Co-operative Society free of interest, to enable it to make advances to weavers in need of relief. The amount will be repaid by the Co-operative Society within a period of two years from the date of disbursement.

10. *Relief to the Amildar of Maddagiri.*—As the seasonal conditions in the Maddagiri Taluk are reported to be unsatisfactory and the Amildar has to be constantly on the move to keep in touch with the situation, to start works, to make payments, etc., it is necessary to relieve him of his magisterial and current routine work. Government are pleased to sanction the appointment of a Deputy Amildar to the taluk temporarily up to the end of June 1924 who will be invested with 3rd class magisterial powers.

11. *System of work.*—Government observe that a uniform procedure has not been followed in the affected districts as regards the system of execution of works under the Department of Public Works. In the Kolar District, the works are carried out under the ordinary contract system whereas the system adopted in the Tumkur District is mid-way between contract and amani, the man in charge of each work being given a fixed monthly pay of Rs. 15 plus a nominal commission of about 1½ per cent on the expenditure incurred for the work. The expenditure in Tumkur is reported to be lower on account of the system of work followed there, but as against this, the necessity for issue of tools has been felt. In the Kolar District, the contractor supplies the tools but, to cover this expenditure, he is allowed a suitable margin of profit on this account. At the present stage when the actual outlay on works is yet comparatively low, the balance of advantage seems to be in favour of the Kolar system. Government consider that the system of work should be uniform, and are pleased to direct that the Chief Engineer for Irrigation should examine the two systems at once and issue definite orders as to which of them may be adopted.

12. *Wages.*—The general principles to be observed in fixing wages have been enunciated in paragraph 12 of the Government Order, dated 26th December 1923. Government direct that the wages should be so regulated that an average adult cooly working about 8 hours a day earns at least four annas, and in fixing the rates a certain amount of discretion should always be exercised by the Executive Engineer, regard being had to the variation in the price of ragi in the neighbourhood of any particular work.

13. *Returns.*—It is necessary to maintain for each work a detailed statement of the number of coolies employed, and the quantity of work turned out, by the man in charge of the work, and these statements should be compiled and tabulated once a week in a register to be maintained by the Assistant Engineer so that information regarding the progress of each work may be readily available at any time. A similar register should be maintained by the Amildar in respect of works done under the supervision of the Revenue Department, for ready reference of the officers of the Department.

14. *Tools.*—Government consider that it is unnecessary, for the present to issue tools to the coolies working on the relief works. As, however, representations have been made that the Panchamas do not possess tools of their own and that they will be shut out from the works if they are not given tools, Government direct that the Public Works Department may issue tools to Panchamas, as a special case, but care should be taken that the tools are returned after the work is completed.

15. *Maintenance of Accounts.*—It is reported that the accounts relating to the Relief Works under the Revenue Department are not properly kept. Government have, in their Order No. D. 245-55, dated 16th January 1924 approved of certain forms and other suggestions made by the Comptroller for the maintenance of accounts in the taluks. The Comptroller is requested to issue necessary instructions to see that the accounts are properly maintained in accordance with the Government Order referred to above. Expenditure incurred out of imprests should be adjusted promptly by final debit to the proper heads.

16. *Throwing open Date Groves.*—Various measures such as cutting and stacking hay in malnad forests, supply of paddy straw from the Mysore District and establishing experimental feeding camps have already been sanctioned by Government at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000. It is reported that there is a great demand for date leaves for being used as fodder for cattle in the Tumkur District. Government direct that, in respect of date groves in which the number of trees exceeds the needs of the department for the current as well as the next year, such portions as may be necessary for the requirements of the Department should be reserved and the rest made available for the use of the raiyats. The portions to be thus made available should, in each case, be decided after a joint inspection by the Sub-Division Officer and the District Excise Officer and in cases of difference of opinion between them, the matter should be decided by the Deputy Commissioner.

17. *Special works for Maddagiri Taluk.*—As the demand for labour is reported to be increasing in Maddagiri Taluk, Government are pleased to direct that the following works may be undertaken at once. The Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings is requested to get up estimates for these works and to arrange for their being started as early as possible :—

(1) *Maddagiri-Hindupur Road.*—This has been already sanctioned and orders will be passed separately.

(2) Improvement of Maddagiri-Ittigedibbanahalli cart-track estimated to cost Rs. 2,500.

(3) Improvement of Hosakere-Ittigedibbanahalli cart-track estimated to cost Rs. 1,200.

Government are pleased to direct further that, in the Midagesi, Ittigedibbanahalli, Kodagenahalli and Puravarahobblis, tank maintenance works which have already been started may be proceeded with even if the estimates exceed one year's assessment. A list of such cases with copies of the estimates should be submitted forthwith for the orders of Government.

18. *Programme of Works.*—Government consider it necessary that a programme of new works must be kept ready to be taken up in case necessity arises for it. They are therefore pleased to direct that the Revenue and Public Works Departments should, after mutual consultation, draw up a programme of works under Tank Restoration, Tank Maintenance, Well Works and Village Improvement Works for each hobli in the affected taluks and submit the same for the information of Government before the end of February 1924.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Sanctioning imprests to the Amildars of certain Taluks.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 2276-87—R. M. 11-23-71, dated the 22nd November 1923, sanctioning an imprest of Rs. 500 to each of the Amildars of Goribidnur, Dodballapur, Bagepalli and the Maddagiri Taluks and the Deputy Amildar of Gudibanda Sub-Taluk.

2. Paragraph 9 of Government Order No. R. 2582-93—R. M. 11-23-104, dated the 7th December 1923, sanctioning an imprest of Rs. 500 to each of the Amildars of Sira, Pavagada, Tumkur, Gubbi, Tiptur and Kunigal Taluks and the Deputy Amildar, Koratagere Sub-Taluk, for carrying on Village Improvement Works.

3. Letter No. D. 3—23-24, dated the 12—15th January 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner, recommending sanction to the grant of an imprest of Rs. 500 each to the Amildars of Kolar, Bowringpet, Malur, Srinivaspur, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta and Mulbagal Taluks so as to enable them to start relief works in the affected areas in their taluks.

4. Letters Nos. D. 2—23-24 and D. 4—23-24, dated the 15th January 1924, from the same officer requesting sanction to the grant of an imprest of Rs. 500 to each of the Amildars of Nagamangala, Chiknayakanhalli, Hoskote, Anekal, Devanhalli, Nelamangala and Kankanhalli Taluks and of Rs. 250 to the Deputy Amildar, Turuvekere Sub-Taluk.

5. Letter No. R. D.—48, dated the 21st January 1924, from the Comptroller to Government, reporting that, in anticipation of sanction, he has placed imprests at the disposal of certain Amildars and a Deputy Amildar at the request of the Revenue Commissioner.

ORDER No. D. 417-23—19-23-8, DATED 26TH JANUARY 1924.

Government are pleased to sanction the grant of an imprest of Rs. 500 each to the Amildars of Kolar, Bowringpet, Malur, Srinivaspur, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Mulbagal, Nagamangala, Chiknayakanhalli, Hoskote, Anekal, Devanhalli, Nelamangala, Kankanhalli Taluks and of Rs. 250 to the Deputy Amildar of Turuvekere Sub-Taluk.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

A Drinking Water Well at Malur.

ORDER No. 430-35—Dis. 5-23, DATED 26TH JANUARY 1924.

READ—

Government Order No. 322-24—D, dated the 22nd January 1924, sanctioning a sum of Rs. 1,200 for sinking one or two wells in the bed of the Gajagundala at Malur to secure an adequate supply of drinking water.

From recent reports it is ascertained that the chances of tapping water in the Gajagundala are doubtful. The sanction accorded to the constructions of wells in the Government Order read above is therefore cancelled. Government direct that, as an experimental measure a well be sunk under the direction of Mr. Stromeyer of the Kolar Gold Fields in the western part of the town near the tank, under the departmental system. A sum of Rs. 2,000 is sanctioned for this purpose, the same being met out of the allotment given to the Kolar District for the construction of temporary wells. A sum of Rs. 500 will be given to Mr. Stromeyer as an imprest out of which he will meet the expenditure for the importation of skilled labour. The Deputy Commissioner should recoup the imprest as occasion arises and also pay the bills relating to the planks and timber got prepared for sinking the well. The Deputy Commissioner is also requested to give any other facilities such as a tent, etc., that may be required by Mr. Stromeyer.

2. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation is requested to depute a capable and energetic Overseer to work under the expert to study the process of the well sinking operations so, that he may be attached to the well establishment that Government are contemplating to organize. The Chief Engineer is also requested to supply to the Expert any chains etc., that may be required in this connection from the Public Works Department Central Stores.

3. Mr. Stromeyer has undertaken to commence operations forthwith. For his expert advice and assistant for a period of one month, he will be paid a fee of Rs. 500. This amount will also be debited to the allotments for temporary wells in the Kolar District.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Disposal of Lands for Cultivation.

READ—

1. Government Order No. R. 1152-65—L. R. 92-22-1, dated the 23rd August 1922, appointing Mr. C. S. Kuppuswami Iyengar, Assistant Commissioner, as Special Officer for expediting the disposal of Amrut Mahal lands for cultivation.

2. Government Order No. P. 1644-1710—Mily. 57-22-1, dated the 30th August 1922, passing orders on the proposals of the Special Finance Committee for the reduction of expenditure in Amrut Mahal Department, and the consequent surrender of Amrut Mahal Kavals to the Revenue Department.

3. Government Order No. P. 5404-16—Mily. 57-22, dated 4th January 1923, directing the constitution of a smaller Committee for the speedy disposal of darkhasts for Amrut Mahal Kavals.

4. Government Order No. 2378-88—L. R. 92-22-16, dated 23rd November 1922, issuing certain instructions for the guidance of the Special Officer and the local Revenue Officers in the matter of the disposal of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands for cultivation, etc.

5. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 92 of 1923-24, dated the 13th September 1923, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding in original with his opinion the report of the Special Officer on the work done by him during the period of his special duty, on the several suggestions made by the Special Officer.

ORDER No. R. 3418-26—L. R. 31-23-20, DATED 25TH JANUARY 1924.

The question of increasing the area under occupancy with a view on the one hand to augment the Revenue demand and, on the other, to increase food production in the State has been under the consideration of Government for a considerable time past. Numerous representations having been received by Government that lands out of the Amrut Mahal Kavals, Date Reserves, Forests, etc., should be made available for cultivation, Government in their Order No. P. 4757-61—Mily. 265-16-3, dated 4th September 1918, directed the surrender of an extent of 124,903 acres out of the Amrut Mahal Kaval lands to be disposed of by the Revenue Department for cultivation. An extent of nearly four lakhs of acres was removed from the Date Reserves list from time to time. As the disposal of the lands thus made available was not effected with the necessary promptitude, Government in their Order of 23rd August 1922, read above, appointed a Special Officer for expediting their disposal and gave necessary directions to the Revenue Commissioner in the matter.

2. The Special Officer was required to inspect the lands surrendered by the Amrut Mahal Department and to select out of them the areas fit for cultivation, and he was further requested to take the necessary steps to make the lands available for disposal, so that the local Revenue Officers might lose no time in selling the same to the best advantage of Government. This officer was also directed specially to set apart, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners, certain kavals or portions thereof which did not contain valuable tree-growth, for being granted to the landless classes at concession rates and to examine during his tours the Darkhast Registers in the Taluk Offices, investigate the causes of delay that he might notice in the disposal of darkhasts for assessed and gomal lands and bring such delays to the notice of the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

3. The lands dealt with by the Special Officer fell under four main heads, *viz.*—

i. Amrut Mahal Kavals.
ii. Disafforested forest lands.
iii. Other lands such as gomal.
iv. Date Reserves.

4. In regard to Amrut Mahal Kavals, the major portion of the extent surrendered in 1918 was not quite fit for cultivation. The position when the Special Officer entered upon his duties was as follows:—Out of 124,903 acres ordered to be surrendered, an extent of 14,665 acres had been ordered to be retained by the Amrut Mahal Department and of the remaining extent of 110,238 acres, 78,174 acres had been surrendered and out of this 11,696 acres had been disposed of. Out of the remaining 67,275 acres, 18,329 acres have, on inspection by the Special Officer, since been found unfit for cultivation. This and an extent of 33,665 acres out of the unsurrendered portion which are also unfit for cultivation had to be retransferred to the Amrut Mahal Department.

5. In connection with the retrenchment of the Amrut Mahal herds, Government directed, in the second of the orders read above that in view of the diminished requirements of the Amrut Mahal Department, lands out of Amrut Mahal Kavals should be selected for disposal for cultivation, by the Special Committee appointed for the purpose. Several kavals were accordingly inspected and suitable lands vit for cultivation were selected for being thrown open for cultivation. As a result of these inspections and local enquiries an extent of 23,461 acres has been ordered to be surrendered to the Revenue Department.

6. Out of the good lands surrendered according to the Government Order of 1918, the Special Officer offered 12,000 acres for sale. Of this, an extent of 4,727 acres 2 guntas was sold for Rs. 49,635 exclusive of cesses. Out of the Amrut Mahal Kaval lands surrendered after 1918, about 5,464 acres were offered for sale and an extent of 3,875 acres 13 guntas was sold for Rs. 1,43,805. Thus the total extent of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands sold was 8,102 acres which realised a sum of Rs. 1,93,460.

7. *Disafforested Forest Lands.*—An extent of 1,569 acres 28 guntas was handed over to the Revenue Department. Out of this 737 acres 13 guntas was sold for Rs. 13,653.

8. *Gomal Lands.*—An extent of about 158 acres of gomal in the Mysore District was also made available for cultivation, out of which 75 acres and 29 guntas was sold for Rs. 1,431. A further extent of 83 acres was available for sale on 30th June 1923.

9. *Date Reserves.*—As regards Date Reserve lands it was found that the major portion of the lands included in the Date Reserve lists was not really available for disposal, as it consisted of tank beds, gomals. The Special Officer's work was confined to the selection of such portions as were available for cultivation.

10. The total extent of lands sold as a result of Special Officer's efforts was 28,915 acres and the total realisations exclusive of cesses was Rs. 2,08,044-8-0. The total amount of assessment realised from Amrut Mahal Kavals thrown open for cultivation was Rs. 16,783-10-0 during 1922-23. The additional assessment on account of last year's sales will be about Rs. 13,000 roughly. The actual amount of assessment fixed on the lands should be reported to Government before the 15th February next.

11. *Grant of Lands to Landless Classes.*—The Special Officer reserved lands to the extent of 3,351 acres in 12 kavals and in the Jogi Mutt forest lands for being granted at concession terms to landless classes. The actual extents that have been disposed of up to-date should be intimated to Government before the end of February next.

12. *Disposal of Dharkhasts.*—The Special Officer inspected the Darkhast Registers of 23 taluks. It is reported that instructions were issued to the Amildars concerned for the speedy disposal of pending dharkhasts and that notes of inspection were sent by the Special Officer both to the Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners concerned for necessary action being taken.

13. *Lands yet available for disposal.*—There are at present large extents of lands yet available for disposal out of the lands ordered to be surrendered in 1918. An extent of 1,100 acres has yet to be surrendered. Of the surrendered lands about 15,000 acres has yet to be phoded into survey numbers, and of the extent that has been phoded about 10,000 acres, is still available for disposal. Of the Amrut Mahal Kavals surrendered subsequent to 1918, an extent of 3,334 acres which has been sub-divided is available for disposal and an extent of 12,000 acres has yet to be sub-divided. There is thus an extent of 40,000 acres of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands available for disposal, of which an extent of 13,634 acres has been made up into survey numbers.

14. The Special Officer observes that in view of the conditions of the money market the lands will not now realise good prices, that fresh selections of land for surrender from kavals may be suspended for some time and that the sale of the lands now available should be effected gradually. The Revenue Commissioner also agrees in this view. As a sufficiently long interval has elapsed after the general sales of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands during the months of May and June 1923, and as Government have reason to believe there is considerable demand for additional land for cultivation, they consider that the sale of the remaining lands need no longer be delayed, and accordingly direct that the work may be taken up from March next and that as much of the land as possible should be disposed of before the end of May 1924. Wide publicity should be given to the sales and printed notifications should be circulated in the villages in the vicinity of the lands available. Copies of notifications should be sent for the information of Government by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts concerned as soon as they are issued, and sketches showing sub-divisions and other particulars should be made available in each Taluk Office. The sales held must be confirmed as soon as possible and temporary assessment on the lands sold fixed before the close of the official year.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Backward and Depressed classes Scholarships.

READ—

Government Order No. 8940-90—Edn. 96-16-12, dated the 8th May 1917 passing orders instituting scholarships at a total cost of Rs. 1,00,000 for the encouragement of education among the backward classes.

2. Government Order No. E. 1875-82—Edn. 134-21-57, dated the 9th September 1922, reducing the tenure of all local scholarships to ten months in the year as a measure of retrenchment.

3. Government Order No. E. 5030-3—Edn. 142-21-41, dated 17th February 1923 revising the scheme of scholarships for the backward classes.

4. Government Order No. Fl. 724-73—G. F. 181-23-2, dated 31st July 1923, sanctioning a provision of Rs. 17,000 in the current year's Education Budget for the restoration of the full amount originally sanctioned for backward and depressed classes scholarships.

5. Letter No. C. 447 of 1923-24, dated the 15th September 1923, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, submitting proposals for the utilisation of the provision of Rs. 17,000 above referred to, (the supplemental grant sanctioned for backward and depressed classes scholarships).

6. Letter No. 6497, dated the 19th December 1923, from the Registrar, Mysore University, stating that the University Council are of opinion that the amount to be made